

SOME MINOR FORMS OF *ROSA*.—In working over the species of *Rosa* in eastern North America I find myself looking upon some plants, which have been published as true species or varieties, as minor forms. Those which demand new combinations are the following:

ROSA SETIGERA Michx., var. *TOMENTOSA* Torr. & Gray, forma **serena** (Palmer & Steyermark), stat. nov. Var. *serena* Palmer & Steyermark in Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. xxii. 569 (1935).

On the same page Palmer & Steyermark treated the unarmed glabrous-leaved *Rosa setigera* as a form, forma *inermis* Palmer & Steyermark, l. c., while the unarmed shrub with dull leaflets tomentose beneath was called a variety because "It appears to be more distinct and constant in its distinguishing characters, as well as more isolated geographically, than the variety based solely on the more or less pubescent character of the leaves". Since, however, unarmed or essentially unarmed shrubs with the foliage of var. *tomentosa* occur far outside "the Ozark region", in Ohio, Indiana, Alabama, etc., the geographic isolation seems less pronounced and the rose which is serene in having no prickles seems to be a form parallel with forma *inermis*, which in the Gray Herbarium is represented chiefly from Ozark Co., Missouri.

R. VIRGINIANA Mill., forma **nanella** (Rydb.), stat. nov. *R. nanella* Rydb. in N. Am. Fl. xxii⁶. 497 (1918).

Surely *Rosa nanella* is only the most stunted and rather xerophytic extreme of *R. virginiana*. It occurs on wind-swept crests, barrens, talus and sand-dunes from eastern Newfoundland south in the coastwise area to New Jersey, but I find no morphological character to separate it from the taller and larger *R. virginiana*.

R. CAROLINA L., forma **glandulosa** (Crépin), stat. nov. *R. parviflora* Ehrh., var. β . *glandulosa* Crépin in Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg. xv. 68 (1876).

Plants with more or less glandular teeth or with glands on the leaf-rachis occur occasionally throughout the broad area of glandless typical *Rosa carolina*, from New England to southern Ontario and southward. They seem to have no distinctive range, and the number of glands on the foliage is thoroughly inconstant. There seems no justification for treating it as a species, as is done by Rydberg in N. Am. Fl. l. c. 500 (1918) and none for his calling

this species *R. serrulata* Raf. As characterized by Rydberg *R. serrulata* is said to have "Leaflets glandular-dentate and usually glandular on the rachis. Branches not bristly or rarely slightly so; teeth of the leaflets ovate" (Key, p. 484), "stipules . . . strongly glandular-ciliate . . . ; petioles and rachis glandular-hispid . . . ; leaflets . . . lance-elliptic or rarely oval . . . , with gland-tipped teeth". How very different was the account of *R. serrulata* Raf. in Ann. Gén. Sci. Phys. v. 218 (1820), repr. as Prodr. Monog. Rosiers, 9 (1820):

23. *Rosa serrulata*. Raf. Tige et pétioles aiguillonnés et hispidules, aiguillons stipulaires droits, stipules ciliées; folioles 5-7, obovées, serrées et serrulées, glabres, pâles en dessous; fleurs 1-3, calices hispides, sépales simples serrulés: fruits globuleux hispidules. Var. *rotundifolia*. Aiguillons menus, droits et nombreux; folioles ovales, arrondies, base entière.

Obs. Arbuste d'un pied; dans les bois avec le précédent, à fleurs roses peu odorantes, médiocres, pétales à peine échancrés. Les dents des feuilles sont serrulées. La variété croît en Kentucky; c'est peut-être une espèce distincte.

Surely Rafinesque would have detected the glands and he would not have called the leaflets "obovées" if they were "lance-elliptic or rarely oval". As to Crépin's *R. parviflora*, var. *glandulosa*, his description was clear: "à dents plus ou moins composées-glanduleuses". Crépin cited no type but several characteristic sheets in the Gray Herbarium bear his annotations made in 1896, "*Rosa humilis* Dents composées-glanduleuses", he then recognizing it as an unnamed form of *R. humilis* Marsh. (1785) = *R. carolina* L. (1753).

R. BLANDA Ait., forma **alba** (Schuette), stat. nov. Var. *alba* Schuette ex Erlanson in Papers Mich. Acad. Sci. v. 88 (1926).

A frequent albino, but certainly a mere color-form, not a geographic variety.

One of the most remarkable of roses only recently described is *Rosa Rousseauiorum* Boivin in Naturaliste Canadien, lxxii. 225 (1945), the third very characteristic species endemic to the area centering on the lower River and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the new one strongly marked by its very large and dilated stipules (2-3.5 cm. long) bordered by crowded red stipitate glands so that the teeth often appear glandular-pectinate, the sepals 1.8-2.5 cm. long. The earliest collections cited for this endemic of the

lower St. Lawrence were made in 1927. It is, therefore, worth noting that among the accumulation of "unidentified" roses in the Gray Herbarium there is a very characteristic specimen from "Canada, Herb. Shepard", with Crépin's note "*R. blanda* Ait. var. à dents composées-glanduleuses". What Crépin could not have known from this very old specimen (just in bud) is the fact that in maturity the sepals would have become reflexed against the fruit, the very striking character which distinguishes this species, *R. Williamsii* Fernald and *R. johannensis* Fernald from *R. blanda*, in which the sepals form a porrect beak at summit of the fruit. Since this specimen came from "Herb. Shepard" it is probable that John Shepard received it from Frederic Pursh, who explored the lower St. Lawrence.—M. L. FERNALD.

JUGLANS NIGRA OBLONGA IN MISSOURI.—Mr. John T. Woodruff, Pinebrook Farms on Highway 14, Siloam Springs, Howell County, Missouri, has sent to the U. S. Forest Service a few fruits from a black walnut tree on his premises in which and its progeny he has taken much interest. The parent tree was discovered by him in 1934 as "a likely sprout some distance from any other walnut tree." The fruits and relatively rather thin-shelled nuts are distinctly oblong and definitely appear to be forma *oblonga* (Marsh.) Fern. (RHODORA **39**: 334. 1937), which Fernald & Long collected on the banks of the Meherrin River, Southampton County, Virginia, and noted as "The rare form which was described in 1785 by Humphrey Marshall as '*Juglans nigra oblonga*. Black oblong fruited walnut.'"

Sargent indicates in both his *Silva* and *Manual* that black walnut fruits are sometimes oblong but does not differentiate the form by name, range or in any other way. Nor do other publications on black walnut, so far as I have observed. The form may be close to the hort. var. STABLER, the original of which was discovered by Henry Stabler on the Prebe Brothers' farm in Howard County, Maryland. In F. S. Baker's "Black walnut—its growth and management" (U. S. Dept. Agr. Bul. 933. 1921) Missouri, Illinois and Ohio form the bulk of the "primary commercial range" of this species, *i. e.*, as timber (see map, p. 2).—WILLIAM A. DAYTON, U. S. Forest Service.